JC 2291151 ACV 1550

SHIE 28.04.89.
A(11-C1C, 11-C2, 12-5/A, 12-568, 12-56C) L(3-H4E3)

Mir. of substrate for flexible printed circuit - by leminating metal foil on heat resistant plastic film wie adhesive, setting and surface C91-008023

Substrate is made by laminating metal foil on one side or both sides of a heat resisting plastic film with thermosetting adhesive, setting the adhesive, and surface treating the laminated metal surface by lost temp. plasma of inorganic gas.

USE - For making printed circuit boards, reducing plating defects and soldering defects, improving yield of substrate. (4pp.

Dwg.No.0/0)

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128, Thoebalds Road, London WC1X 8RP, England
US Office: Derwent Inc., 1313 Dolley Madison Boulevand,
Suite 401, McLean, VA22101, USA
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① 日本国特許庁(JP)

①特許出耳公開

Ф 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A)

平2-291191

@int. Ci. 1
H 05 K 3/06
B 32 B 15/08
C 23 G 5/00
H 05 K 3/38

識別記号 庁内整理 号

❷公開 平成 2年(1990)11月30日

B 6921-5E J 7148-4F 8722-4K B 6835-5E

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 1 (全4頁)

❸発明の名称 フレキシブル印刷回路用差板の製造方法

● 類 平1-111586

登出 頭 平1(1989)4月28日

砂発 阴 春 栄 口 吉

医核県鹿島都神福町大字東和田1番地 信益化学工業株式

会社高分子包护性材料研究所内

切免 明 者 黒田田

***** -

医被谋距岛都特格町大字東和田1番地 信息化学工業株式

会社高分子概能性材料研究所内。

の出 顧 人 信越化学工業株式会社

東京都千代田区大手町 2丁目 6 香 1 号

②代 理 人 并理士 山本 亮一 外1名

明 編 書

1. 発明の名称

フレキシブル印象部第用基種の製造方法

2.特許数求の監督

制品性プラステックフィルムの片部または両部 に会議策を制度化性接着期で限期し避化させた 後、税用金属額を無機が入の低量プラズマにより 表面処理することを特徴とするフレキシブル印展 開発用品板の製造方法。

3. 発明の詳細な証明

(産業上の対策分野)

本元明はプリント書籍などに使用されるフレキシブル印象書籍用名質の製造方法に関するものである。

(従来の放策とその問題点)

近年エレクトロニクス製品の概念化、海内化、小型化、高額能化が進むとともにプリント高級の 概要が多くなり。なかでもフレキシブルプリント 高級は、その使用範囲が広がり、需要がますます 伸びている。これに存ないフレキシブルブリント 高板には高量能化、ファインパターン化、品質の 均一化をはじめコストダウンなどが要求されてい ュ

- 一般にフレキシブルブリント基板は次の工程
 - 1)金属語に印象性、レジスト性、ドライフィル 本性による器器の参加され、
 - 2)エッチング加工による国第の形成
 - おインク、レジストなどの製造
 - 4)オパーレイフィルム加工
- 5) × + +
- 6)早田づけ

によって管理をあるが問題を容易については、これ以外に関しってスルーホール加工と管理部構 のためのスルホールメッキ工程がある。登近のフ レキシブルブリント基準は高速値化、高管度化か うちらに移品実践にまで課題しているため、プリ ント部局の加工はちらに被鍵化している。すなか も、融略のファインパターン化、メッキ工程、平 田づけなどがますます多くなり、それらの具否が

(范屋点を解決するための手段)

本見明を申止上記問題点を解決するため設定検 割した部員、割無性プラスチックフィルムの片面 または英面に企業階を発度化性接着所で検索し被 化させた後、根房企業部を無視ガスの最高プラズ マにより表面処理すれば、表面 接体化。表面の 質れおよび表面協力の増加が得られ、これによっ て依果の配置点が一挙に解決されることを見出し 。本表明に至った。

本党明の目的は表面指令化された高品質のフレ キシブル副等用品板の製造方法を提供することで あり、これは特許要求の影響に記載の方法によっ て選択される。

以下これについて詳細に無明する。

本発明で使用する耐熱性プラスチャクフィルムとしては電気絶越性を育するボリイミドフィルム、ボリアミドフィルム、ボリスルフィドフィルム、ボリアミバン酸フィルム、ボリエステルフィルム、ボリエーテルスルホンフィルム、ボリエーテルフィルムなどが挙げられる。次に熱変化型の耐熱性推進所としては、耐熱性プラスチャクフィルムと全直落とをはり含せるものであるため、接着性が高くかつ半田などの使用に耐える耐熱性が必要とされ、これにはエボキシ制能、昨日フェノール系制能、フェノーループテラール系

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制施、エポキシ-RBR系制施、エポキシーフェノール系制施、エポキシーナイロン系制施、エポキシーボリエステル系制施、エポキシーアクリル系制施、ポリアミドーエポキシーフェノール系制施、ポリイミド系制施、アクリル系制施、シリコーン系制施などが表示される。発音制度の算させ5~30×e が好ましい。

本発明で使用する上述の耐熱性プラスチャクフィルムと表現される企業性としては倒落、アルミニウム階、像、エッケル指などを挙げることができる。一般に四個機器用としては倒落が主体であり、圧乱および電解倒落が使用される。原みは18~79×8 が多く使用される。

上記別処性プラステックフィルムと金属機の貼り合せ方法については公知の方法により実施すればよい。一般的には別処性プラステックフィルムに被者別をロールコーターなどにより並布し、インラインのドライヤーで存気を変更させて除去し、年更化の状態で加熱した熱ロールにより金属機と熱圧をさせて複数的に発度しフィルムを製造

する。 質問品についてはきらに上記の工程をもう 一度行い、複音製能布、乾燥および金属落との圧。 着により根據し製造する。

以上のように整定した高板は接着減を変化し、 物性を用上させるために、88~200 でで 1 ~数10 時間やユアーオーブン中などで如果色点ませる。 これまでの工器において、個人は登る製造を扱う 都実験去工程中に御発性成分が撤回に付着する。 ラミネートゴムロールなど各種のロールと接触す る。もらに登着家屋化工程におけるキュアー炉中 で見生する部党政分が展習に付着するなどのため 基本の金属指数器が行れる機会が多い。これせ程 罪の有後性罪論などが代表するためと思われ る。この行れが金貨質の表面張力、水道れ往など の位下、四副特性、メッキ語れ姓などの不良に誰 びつくので、本発明では金銭買を選挙化し、金銭 整力を向上させるべく。前途の接着前医化後の技 着フィルム 金属性を発症ガス 老妻プラズマに よる表面処理を行う である。

この低温プラズマ処理の方法としては、設圧可

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以下変異例と比較例を挙げて本発明を具体的に 設明するが、本発明はこれらに確定されるもので はない。

本発明における要数の指弁に関する評価は、待 れが発生しているところは水をはじくので金属落 モ水に浸し、その燃れ性をみて以下の方法で行な

X S

110

t o

3.

17

βФ

20

± 5

o A

など

: 1

0 B

T E

庄可

8/180.:全面到電する (変集例1~16.比較例17~18)

7

25mm のポリイモドフィルムにエポキシ系製器 任意共を乾燥板の厚さが25mm になるようにロー ルコーターにて整布し、80七×2分、120 七×5 分加热乾燥款、35mm 健禁價格JTC (日本紅雲社 製、組品名)を意度 148℃、雑圧10kg/ce 、進度 24/分でロールクミネーナ(ステールロールヒン リコーンゴムロールの組合せ)により如然圧着し 。ロール状に巻取り、片面のフレキシブル乗張り 差置フィルム中製品を製造した。また英語品につ いて世更に上記工器を達し、弁器品のポリイミド 誰の技者共も並可能維持、上記典権に電景業権を 加熱圧者し異態中間品を製造した。次にあられた 数層品を展開選択のオープン中にセットし、 168 七×5分割キュナーし、共変および資金の集。 思り祖君フィルムを得た。これを追談プラズマ弘 豊富豊によりプラズマ処理を行った。条件は実立 置0.1 トルにて放業を14/分で供給し、印加電 近2 k7、110KHzで表-1、2、3に示す入力与と

7£.

医医方法

以水屋れ笠

温度も300 x 300m にカットし、水中に10分性 療法取り出し、全質節を上面にレ水平に30分配外 返した後、水で揺れている節度(水をはじいてい ない部分)により下記のように評価する。

〇: 全面188 公園れている(はじまがない)

O: \$0~100 X書れている

Δ: 80~80 栄養れている

x:50X以下書れている

21日年五代

処理サンプルをSPでのオープンに入れ所定日政 後に取り出し、上記水道れ位を設定する。

松理日数:18日、18日、58日

3)印票インキを登せ

書板の金貨器にスクリーン印製によりレジストインクを印象し、釜貨の管理性(ゴバン書管管) テストを行う。

188/108 : 世間長好

び処理スピードで行った。

被認は電信数4本を円筒状に配置し、電信を外 側に40mの距離でフィルムを電信の外局にそって 移動をせ過程を行った結果、側面の水器れ位、筒 統件変化および即向インキを創位は片面品につい では変-1。側面品については要-2、3に示す 通りであった。また比較例としてプラズマ永処理 のフィルムについても前途問意の評価を行った。 その結果を表-3に示す。

(長明の知義) 本発明は、耐熱性プラスチックフィルムの片面または両面に全質階を熱硬化性接着 関で被磨し硬化をせた後、被磨金質面を無視がス の低温プラズマにより表面処理することを特徴と するフレキシブルの製御発用基板の製造方法を要 質とし、本方法により製造されたフレキシブルの 製造業所基板は全質指表面が完全に信件化され、 表面張力が増加しているため、即原工程に計ける インタの記者性、エッテング性、メッキの均一化 、学田のり性、オパーレイフィルムなよびシート 材の記者性などが改善され、使来の表慮、ソフト 板の収率向上、観測工程の無路化となり、産業上

実施病(No.1 ~No.5)

	, , , , , , , ,					
No.	1	2	3	4	8	6
2 2	HEA	用五		,	•	
プラズマ会件	١.,	١	۱		l	l
処理な力(ke) 処理スピード	10	10	20	20	30	. 30
(m/A)	20	30	30	40	80	60
物位并值						
無事の水理れ位	0	0	0	0	0	0
印象インキを着	100/	100/	100/	100/	100/	100/
性 経時変化	100	100	100	100	100	100
水器白性		•				
108	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
308	•	0	0	0	0	0
\$0B	0	0	0	0	0	0

特期平 2-291191(4)

	7	8	•	10	11	1 2
高板 プラズマ条件	無量点	用左	•	1.0	•	•
処理電力(kv)	5	5	10	10	20	20
(m/分)	10	20	18	20	38	49
物性評価						
展型の水差れ性					}	
A E	0	0	0	0	0	0
B 🖺	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0
印刷インキ						
200					•	
A ES	100/	100/	100/	100/	180/	100/
3 2	100/	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100/	100/	188/	100/	100/
非用面化						
水器丸性						
108	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 0 B	0 0 0	0	0	0	ŏ	
8 O B	0	0	0	0	000	000

1 1

				,	1	
No.	13	14	1 5	1.6	17	18
* 6	HEA	胃差			片田	H3
アラズマ条件	'	1	ł		1	1
必定電力(ke)	8	1	1	0.5	セレ	26
処理スピード	ŀ	1	l	l	j	
(00/分)	30	30	**	310	26	ar
物性評価						
無面の水量れ性				· ·	İ	
A	0	0	0	0	×	×
. 32	0	٥	0	0	-	×
印票(74 管管性	Ì	1	1			1 1
۸æ	100/	100/	100/	100/	60/	60/
. в 🖀	100/	100	100	100	100	100
_	100	100	100	100	_	100
程時変化	·	i				
水温九性						AB
108	000			0	×	××
308	0	0	0	Δ	×	××
\$08	0	0	Δ	×.	×	××

English Translation of Japanese Patent Laying-Open No. 2-291191

Specification

- 1. Title of the Invention
 Method of Manufacturing Flexible Printed
 Circuit Board
- 2. Scope of Claim for Patent

A method of manufacturing a flexible printed circuit board characterized in that metal foils are layered using a thermosetting adhesive on one or both surfaces of a heat resistant plastic film followed by curing, and then the layered metal surfaces are treated by low-temperature plasma of an inorganic gas.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention [Applicable Field in the Industry]

The present invention relates to a method of manufacturing a flexible printed circuit board used for a printed circuit or the like.

[Prior Art and the Associated Problems]

In recent years, as electronics have come to be reduced in weight, thinner or miniaturized and have higher performance, printed boards are in great demand, particularly flexible printed boards are for the various uses. Accordingly, there

exists a demand for flexible printed boards which have higher performance, a finer pattern and uniform quality and can be manufactured less costly.

A flexible printed board is generally manufactured by the following steps:

- writing a circuit pattern on a metal surface by means
 of printing, resist or dry film process;
 - 2) forming the circuit by etching;
 - 3) removing ink, resist or the like;
 - cover lay film processing;
 - 5) plating; and
 - 6) soldering.

Meanwhile, the product having metal layers on both surfaces additionally requires the steps of previously producing through-holes and through-hole-plating to provide for conduction between the top and bottom surfaces. Recently, as the flexible printed board which has high performance and a high density has now come to be packaged with components, the processing of the printed circuit is more complicated. More specifically, circuit patterns have become finer, more steps of plating and soldering are involved, and the results of these processings greatly influence the performance and yield of the circuit. Therefore, in each step, the surface of the printed board, particularly the metal surface to write a circuit must be completely cleaned. More specifically, how

well the surface is cleaned is greatly related to the adhesiveness of ink, the evenness of plating, solderability, and the adhesiveness of the cover lay film and sheet material. A contaminated metal surface with an oil film repels water and makes plating or soldering difficult. Thus, pretreatment such as grinding, soft etching and cleaning with solvent are necessary. Even after such treatment, partial persisting taint could be left, which causes incomplete plating or soldering and a lower yield results.

[Means for Solving the Problems]

The inventors eagerly studied how to solve the above described problems, and made the present invention, in other words have found out that the problems associated with the prior art are solved at a time by providing and curing a metal foil on one or both surfaces of a heat resistant plastic film with a thermosetting adhesive, treating the metal surfaces with low-temperature plasma of an inorganic gas for the purpose of cleaning the surfaces, and increasing the wetting and tension of the surfaces.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method of a high quality flexible circuit board having cleaned surfaces, and the object is achieved by the method as recited in the scope of claim for patent.

The invention will now be detailed.

The heat resistant plastic film according to the

invention can include an electrically insulating film of for example polyimide, polyamide, polysulfide, polyparabanic acid, polyester, polyethersulfone or polyetherether. The thermosetting type heat resistant adhesive used to join the heat resistant plastic film and metal foils should have high adhesiveness and resistance against heat during soldering, and may be epoxy resin, NBR-phenol based resin, phenol-butyral based resin, epoxy-NBR based resin, epoxy-phenol based resin, epoxy-nylon based resin, epoxy-polyester based resin, epoxy-acrylic resin, polyamide-epoxy-phenol based resin, polyimide based resin, acrylic resin and silicone based resin. The adhesive is applied preferably into a thickness in the range from 5µm to 30µm.

The metal foils provided on the heat resistant plastic film according to the present invention can include copper, aluminum, iron, and nickel foils. In general, rolled and electrolyzed copper foils are mostly used for printed circuits. The thickness is often in the range from 18 μm to 70 μm .

The heat resistant plastic film and the metal foils are joined by a known-method. In general, the heat resistant plastic film is coated with an adhesive by a roll coater, the solvent is evaporated and removed using an in-line drier, a metal foil is thermally joined under pressure onto the film using a heated pressure (heat) roller in the half cured state, and the metal foils are continuously provided. The product

having metal foils on both surfaces is produced by conducting the above process one more time, in other words application of the adhesive, drying and pressure rolling the film and the metal foils.

The board with the metal layers is heated and matured in a cure oven at a temperature in the range from 80°C to 200°C for 1 to several tens of hours for the purpose of curing the adhesive and improving the physical properties. During the process up to this point, the surface of a metal foil may be contaminated on a number of occasions, for example, when a volatile component sticks to the copper surface during removing the solvent after the application of the adhesive, when the metal surface is in contact with various rolls such as laminated rubber roll, and when a volatile component generated in the cure oven sticks to the metal surface during curing the adhesive. This is probably because a very thin organic film forms on the surface. The contamination adversely affects the surface tension, water wettability, printing characteristics, the plating wettability of the metal surfaces, and therefore according to the invention, the metal surfaces of the film is treated by low-temperature plasma of an inorganic gas after the curing of the adhesive as described above in order to clean the surfaces and improve the surface tension.

According to the method of treating by the lowtemperature plasma, the film is passed through a pressurereducible low-temperature plasma treatment device, in which the pressure is maintained in the range from 0.001 torr to 10 torr, preferably in the range from 0.01 torr in the atmosphere of an inorganic gas, D.C. or A.C. current about in the range from 0.1 to 10 KV is applied between electrodes to cause glow discharge, the low-temperature plasma of the inorganic gas is generated, and the film is moved to continuously treat the surfaces with the plasma. The plasma treatment preferably lasts for 0.1 to 100 seconds. The inorganic gas used may be an inert gas such as helium, neon and argon, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon monoxide or air. The plasma treatment removes the contamination such as thin organic film formed on the surfaces and/or improves the surface state, and the hydrophilic property and surface tension improve as well as the wettability.

The present invention will be more specifically described by referring to embodiments and comparison examples, but the invention is not limited to these embodiments.

According to the invention the cleaned state of the surfaces was evaluated based on the wettability of the metal foils after being soaked in water, because the position with contamination repels water.

Method of Evaluation

1) Wettability

The board is cut out into a $300 \times 300 \,\mathrm{mm}$ square, immersed in water for 10 seconds, then let stand horizontally with its metal surface facing up for 30 seconds, and the wet area (which does not repel water) is evaluated as follows.

- ⊚: 100% (the entire surface) wet (no repelling)
- O: 80 to 100% wet
- Δ : 60 to 80% wet
- X: 60% or less wet

2) Change with Time

A treated sample is placed in an oven at 50°C, and taken out a prescribed number of days later, and the wettability of the sample is measured as defined above.

Number of days for treatment: 10, 30 and 50 days

3) Adhesiveness of Printing Ink

The metal surface of the board is printed with resist ink by screen printing and the adhesiveness of the coated film (matrix adhesiveness) is tested.

100/100: adhered well

0/100: come off entirely

(Embodiments 1 to 16, comparison examples 17 to 18)

An epoxy based resin adhesive was coated on a $25\mu m$ thick polyimide film by a roll coater into a thickness of $20\mu m$ when dried, and dried by heating at $80^{\circ}C$ for 2 minutes, and $120^{\circ}C$

for 5 minutes, a 35 mm thick electrolyzed copper foil JTC (Nihon Kogyo Sha, trade name) was then thermally press-rolled contacted thereto using a roll laminater (combination of a steel roll and a silicone rubber roll) at a temperature of 140°C, under a line pressure of 10kg/cm and at a speed of 2m/min, followed by winding into a roll to produce a multilayer film intermediate product having its one surface laminated with a flexible copper foil. For the product having both surfaces with metal, the above one surface metal product was additionally coated with an adhesive on its polyimide surface followed by drying, and was provided with an electrolyzed copper foil by pressure (heat) rolling to obtain the both surface intermediate product. Thus obtained product was placed in a convection type oven, cured at 160°C for 5 hours, and the film having its one surface or both surfaces laminated with copper resulted, which was subjected to plasma treatment using a continuous plasma treatment device. In the treatment, oxygen was supplied under a reduced pressure of 0.1 torr at $1\ell/\min$, and voltage at 2kV and 110KHz was applied at input and treatment speeds as given in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

In the device, four electrodes were disposed in a cylindrical manner, the film was moved for treatment along the outer periphery of the electrodes at the distance of 40mm apart from the electrodes, and the water wettability, and change with time of the copper surface and the adhesiveness of

printing ink were as given in Table 1 for the single surface product and in Tables 2 and 3 for the both surface product. Films not treated with plasma were also similarly evaluated as comparison examples, the result of which is given in Table 3.

[Effect of the Invention]

The present invention is directed to a method of manufacturing a flexible printed circuit board characterized in that onto one or both surfaces of a heat resistant plastic film, metal foils are joined by a thermosetting adhesive followed by curing, and the metal surfaces are treated by lowtemperature plasma of an inorganic gas. The flexible printed circuit board manufactured according to the method has completely cleaned metal foil surfaces, and improved surface tension, and theretofore the adhesiveness of ink, wettability, evenness in plating, solderability, and the adhesiveness of cover lay film and a sheet material are improved. As a result, plating and soldering faults are reduced even if part of pretreatment steps including grinding, soft etching and cleaning with solvent as conventionally performed are omitted, the board yield improves, the manufacturing process can be simplified and therefore the invention is highly applicable in the industry.

Table 1 Embodiments 1-6

1	2	3 .	4	5	6
single- faced	single- faced	single- faced	single- faced	single-	single- faced
					1000
10	10	20	20	30	30
20	30	- 30	40	50	60
0	0	0	0	6	0
				ĺ	·
100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100
			,		
			•		
0	0	6	6	6	0
	1	_			
	_				© ©
	single-faced 10 20	single-faced single-faced faced 10 10 20 30 © © 100/100 100/100	single- single- faced faced faced faced faced	single-faced single-faced single-faced single-faced 10 10 20 20 20 30 30 40 © © © © 100/100 100/100 100/100 100/100 © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © ©	single-faced single-faced single-faced single-faced single-faced 10 10 20 20 30 20 30 30 40 50 © © © © 0 100/100 100/100 100/100 100/100 100/100 © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © © ©

Table 2 Embodiments 7-12

No.	7	8	9	10	11	12
Board	double- faced	double- faced	double- faced	double- faced	double- faced	double- faced
Plasma Conditions						
Power (kw)	5	5	10	10	20	20
Speed (m/min.)	10	20	10	20	30	40
Evaluation of Physical						
Properties		·				
Wettability of Copper						
Surface with Water		:				
Side A	0	©	0	0	0	0
Side B	© .	0	0	0	. ©	© .
Adhesiveness of	_	_	_			_
Printing Ink						
Side A	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100
Side B	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100
Change with Time						
Wettability with Water	.]					
10 days later	©	©	0	0	0	0
30 days later	0	0	. 🔘	0	0	0
50 days later	0	0	0	©	0	0

Table 3 Embodiments 13-16, Comparison Examples 17-18

No.	13	14	15	16	17	18
Board	double- faced	double- faced	double- faced	double- faced	single- faced	double- faced
Plasma Conditions						
Power (kw).	5	1	1	0.5	none	none
Speed (m/min.)	30	30	50	50	none	none
Evaluation of Physical Properties Wettability of Copper Surface with Water		·		·		
Side A	0	0	0	0	×	×
Side B	0	0	0	Ö	_	×
Adhesiveness of Printing Ink						
Side A	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	60/100	50/100
Side B	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/00	-	60/100
Change with Time			. '			
Wettability with						
Water	. *					A B
10 days later	©	0	©	0	×	××
30 days later	©	0	0	Δ	×	××
50 days later	0	0	Δ	×	×	××